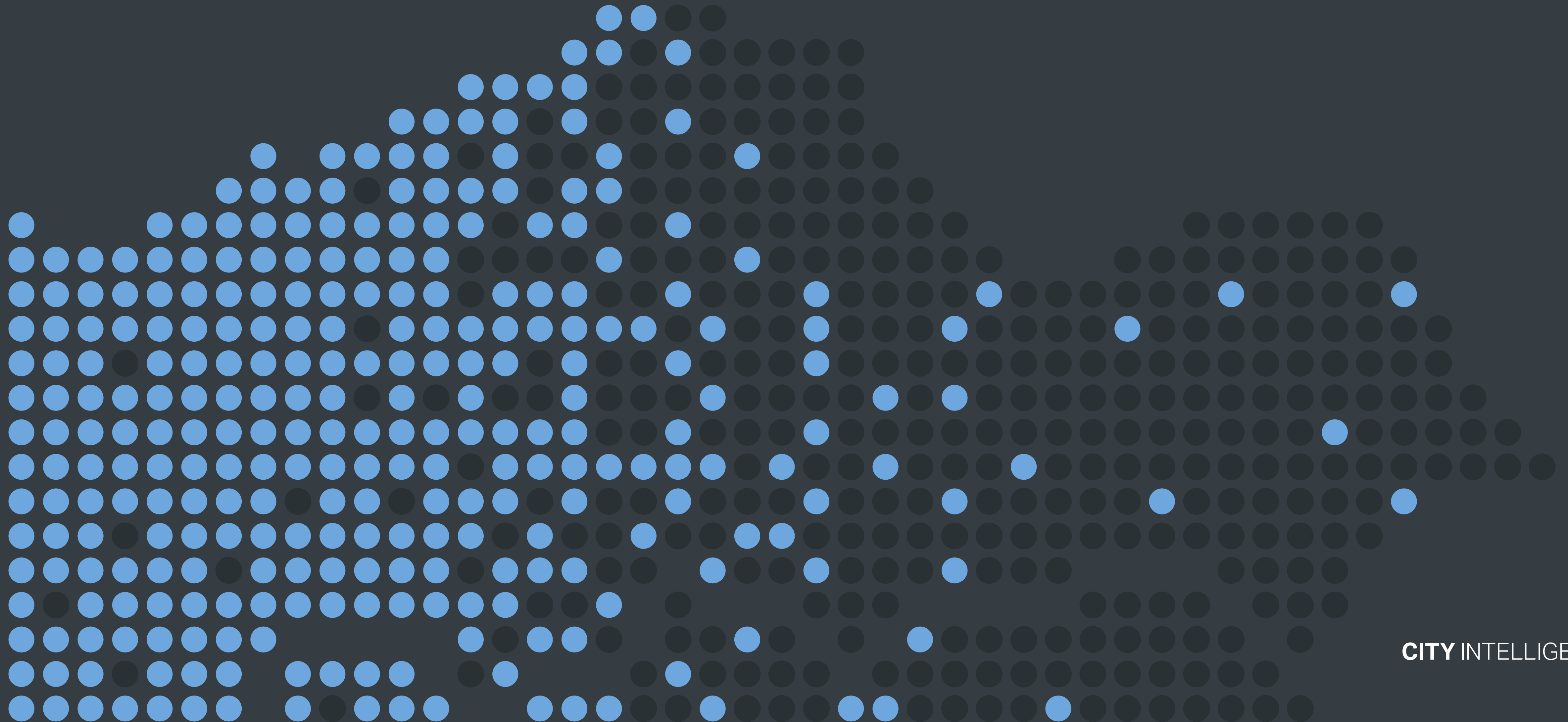




THE SURVEY OF LONDONERS /
KEY FINDINGS





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THE SURVEY OF LONDONERS /

SOCIAL INTEGRATION



INTRODUCTION

Understanding Social Integration

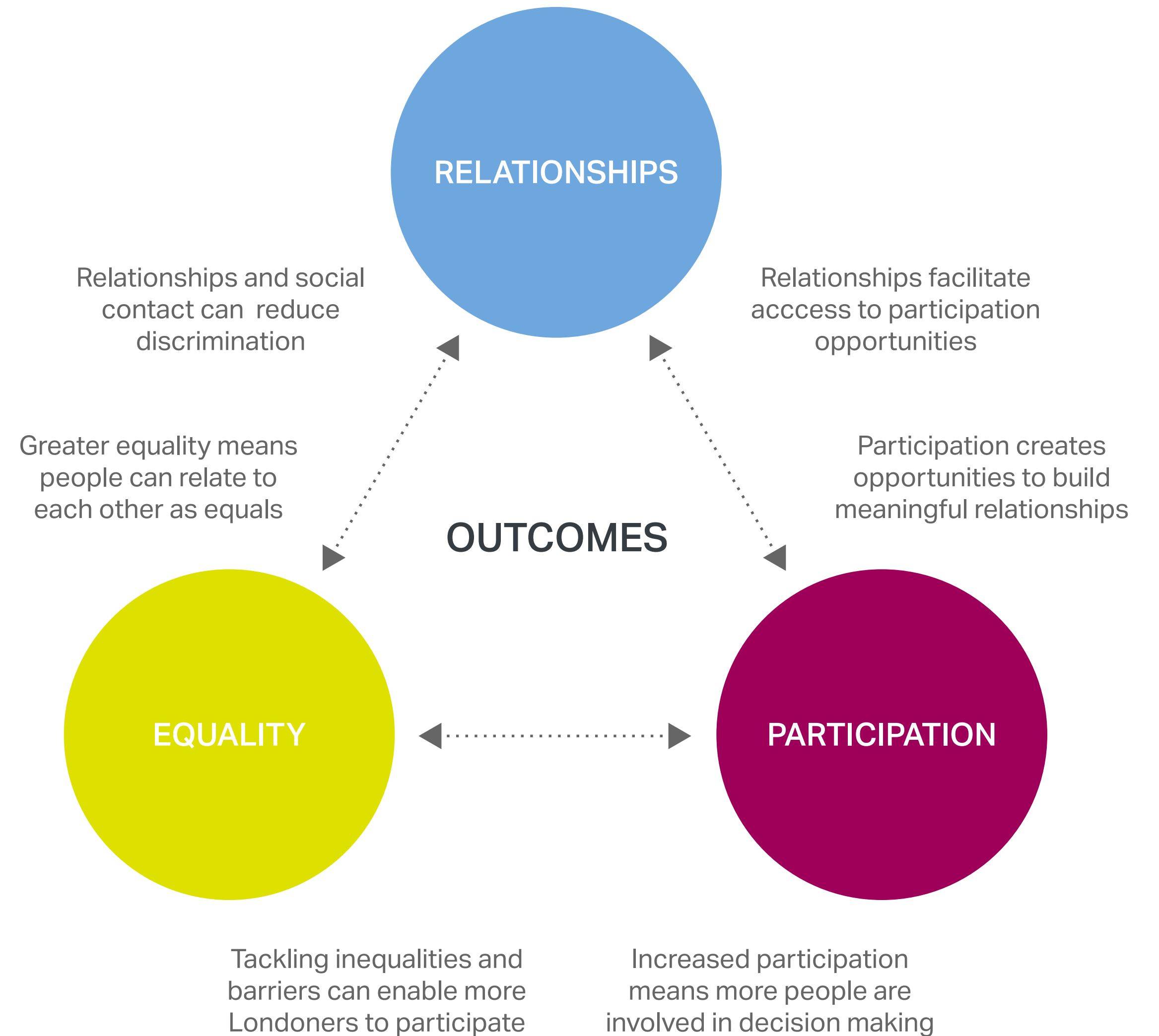
The Mayor of London's approach to social integration understands this to be about how all Londoners live together. It argues that by forging deeper connections and reducing inequalities between all Londoners, the city will be better placed to ensure growing diversity and change is a strength rather than a source of division.

The Mayor's approach looks at the different aspects of how Londoners interact with each other and the city they live in that are key to social integration.

The Mayor's social integration strategy has three pillars:

- 1) Londoners' **relationships** with each other
- 2) Londoners' **participation** in society
- 3) The level of **equality** between Londoners

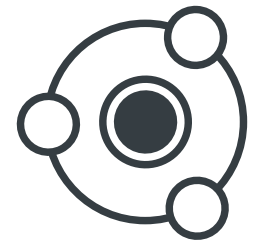
These interact to determine overall social integration **outcomes** in the city.





THE SURVEY OF LONDONERS / SOCIAL INTEGRATION /

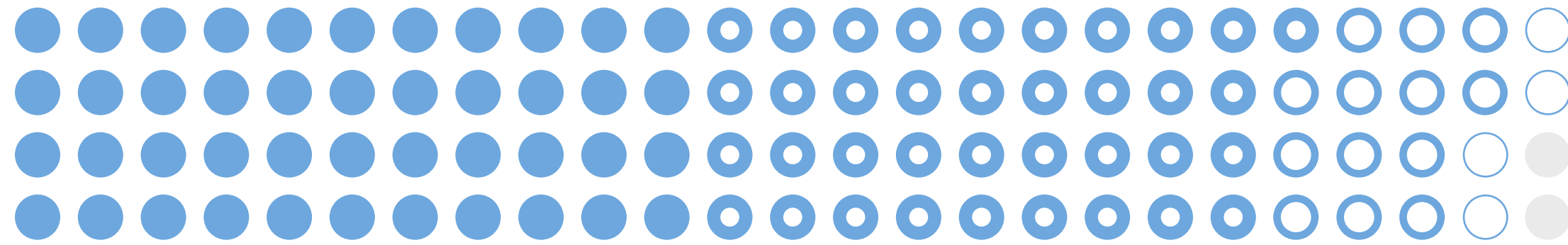
OUTCOMES



OUTCOMES

Belonging to London

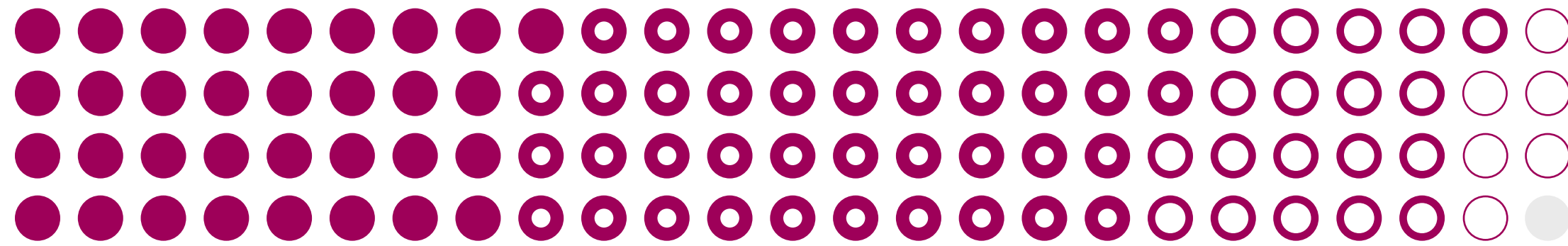
Most Londoners exhibit high levels of belonging to London, with 81 per cent saying they belong 'very' or 'fairly strongly' to the city. Very few Londoners, just four per cent, say that they belong to London 'not at all strongly'.



● Very Strongly: 44% ● Fairly: 37% ● Not very: 13% ● Not at all strongly: 4%

Local area belonging

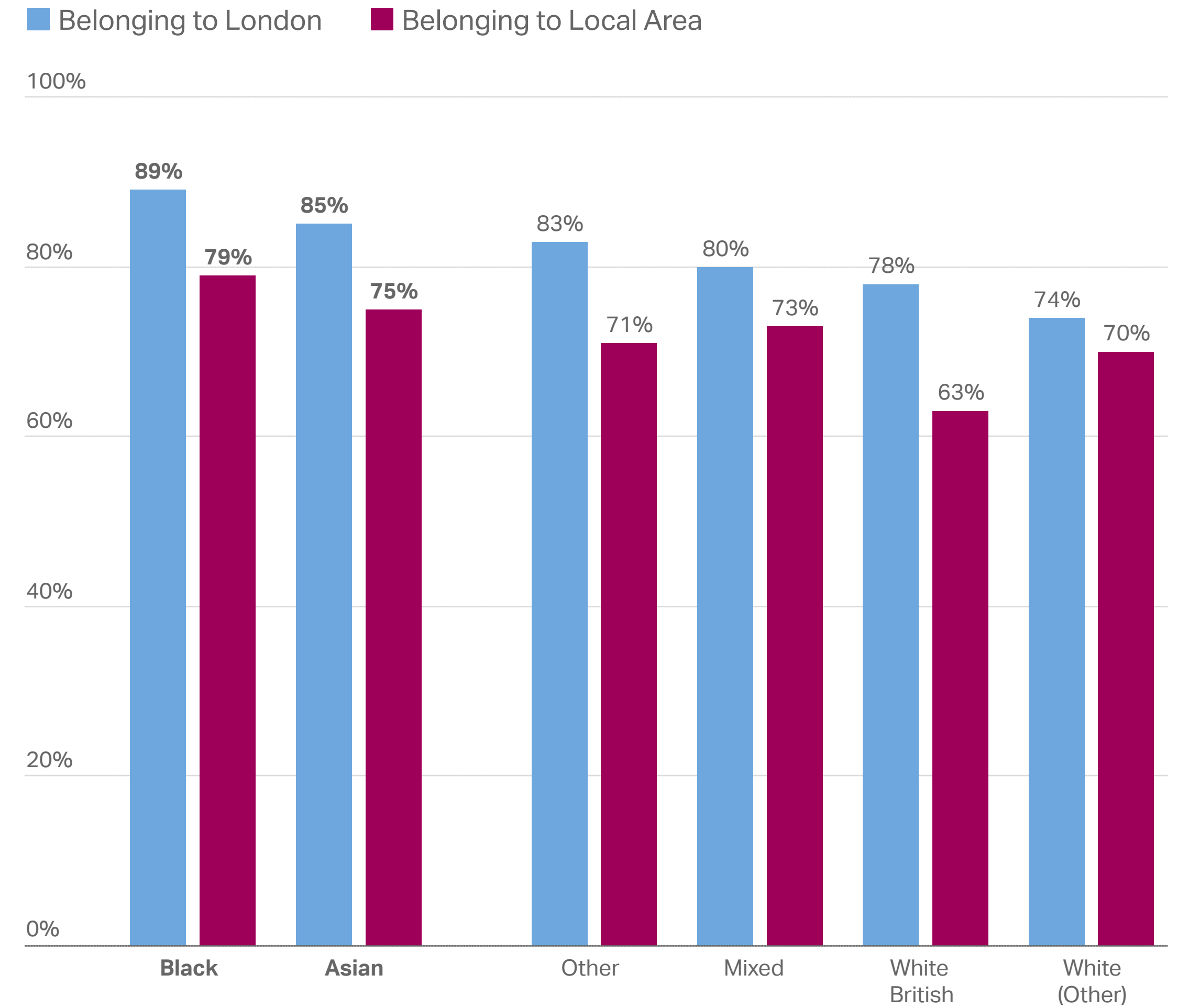
Almost three quarters of Londoners say they belong to their local area. Very few Londoners (six per cent) say they belong 'not at all strongly' to their local area.

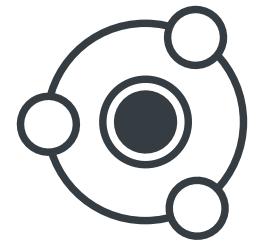


● Very Strongly: 33% ● Fairly: 41% ● Not very: 19% ● Not at all strongly: 6%

Belonging to London is higher among Londoners from a Black or Asian ethnic background

% of Londoners expressing "very" or "fairly strong" sense of belonging to London and their Local Area

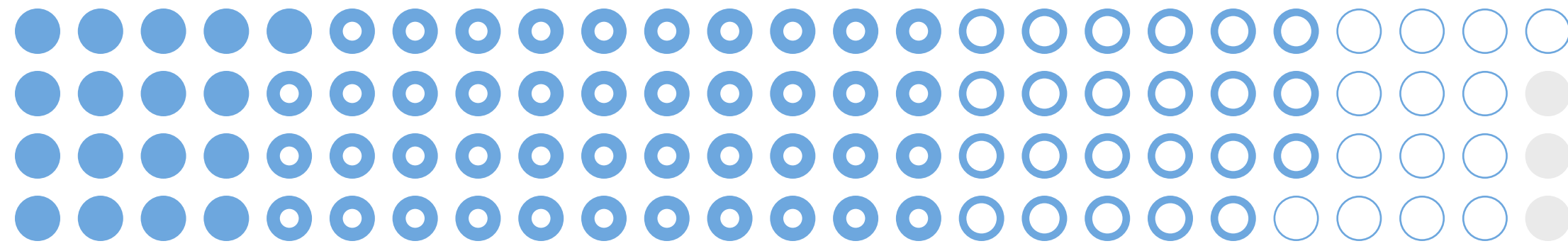




OUTCOMES

Personal well-being

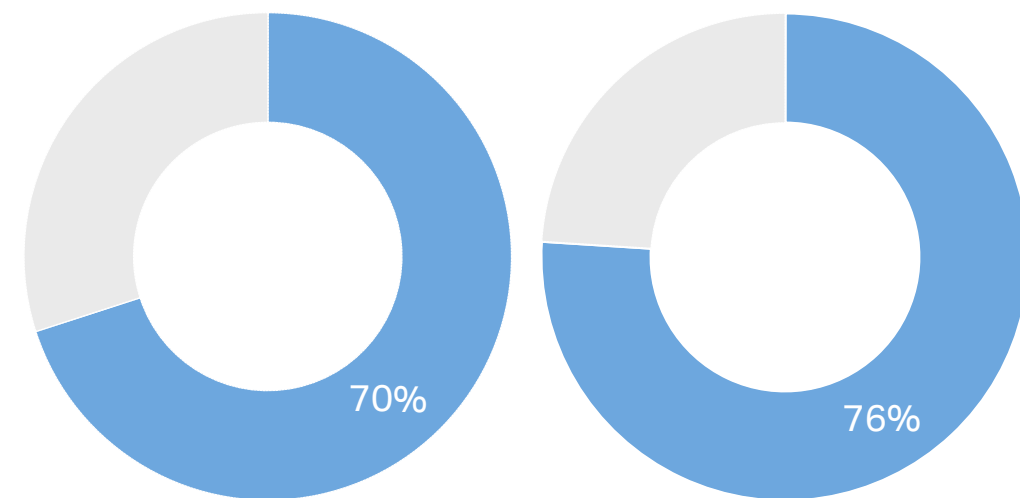
Sixty per cent of Londoners report high or very high personal well-being.



● Very High: 17%
 ◐ High: 43%
 ◑ Medium: 23%
 ○ Low: 14%
 ● Don't Know / No Answer: 3%

Well-being is closely associated with economic advantage

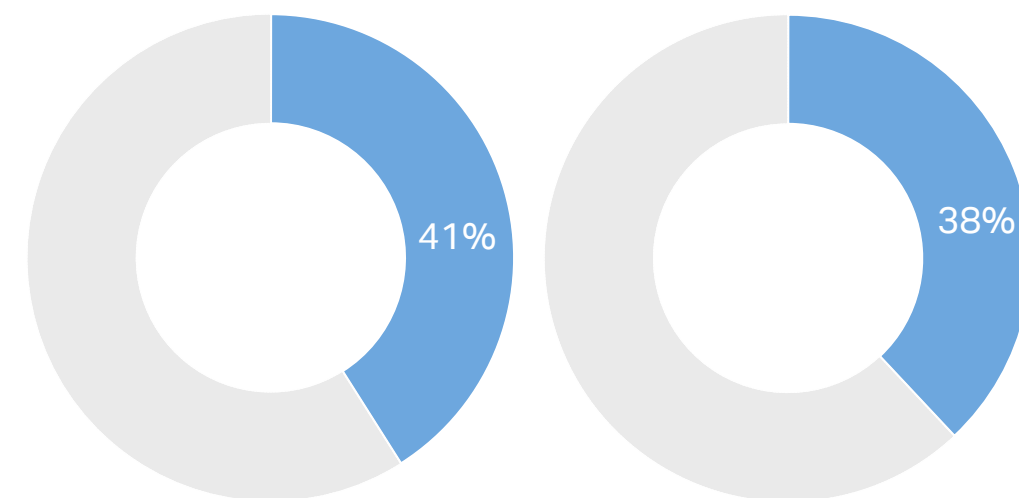
Groups with higher rates of personal well-being



Owner-occupiers
70%

Highest incomes
76%

Groups with lower rates of personal well-being

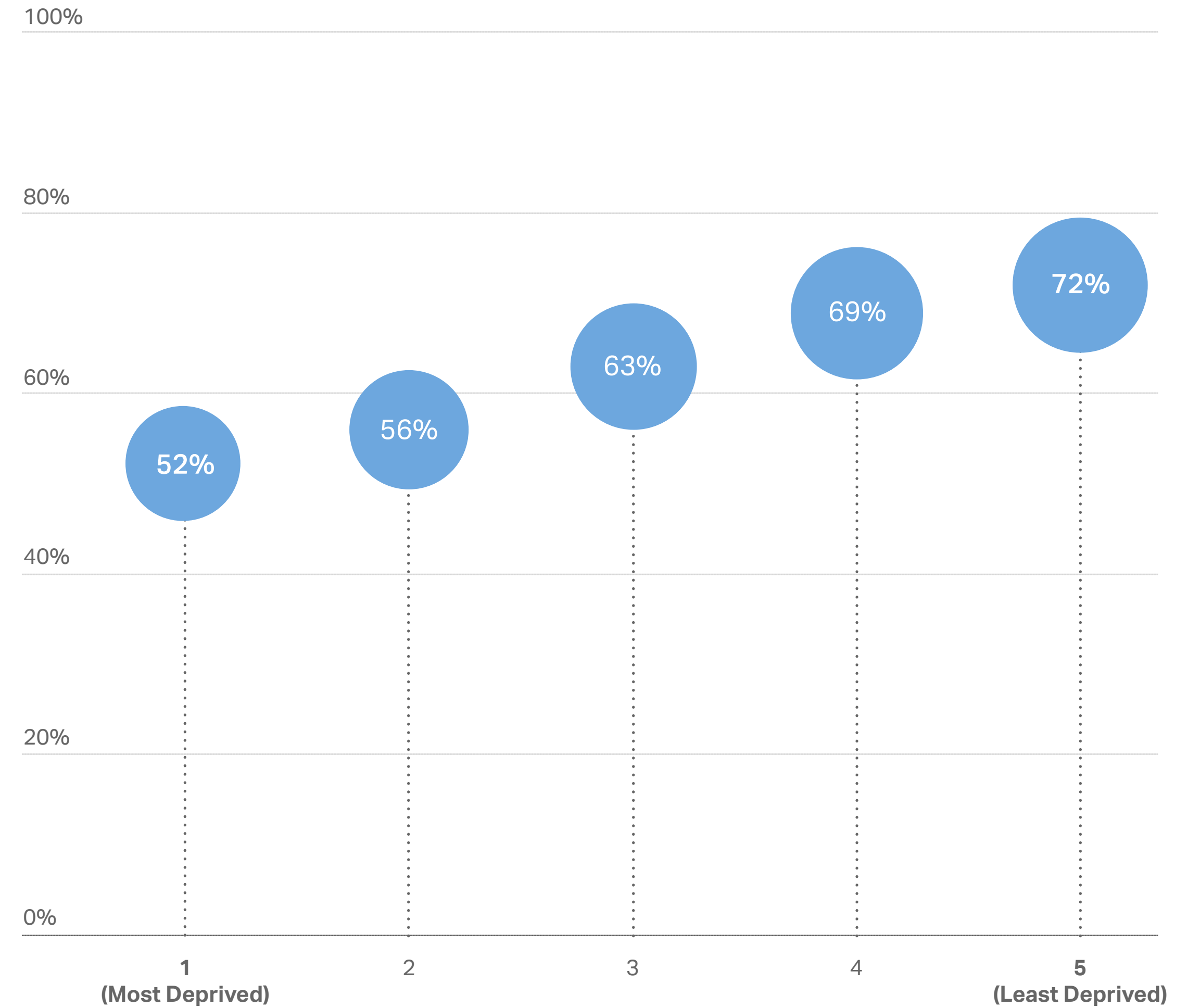


Social Renters
41%

Disabled Londoners
38%

Fewer Londoners living in the most deprived neighbourhoods report high personal well-being

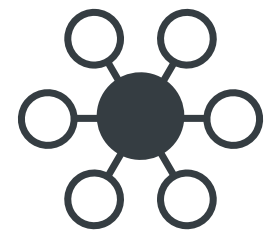
% of Londoners reporting high or very high levels of personal well-being





THE SURVEY OF LONDONERS / SOCIAL INTEGRATION /

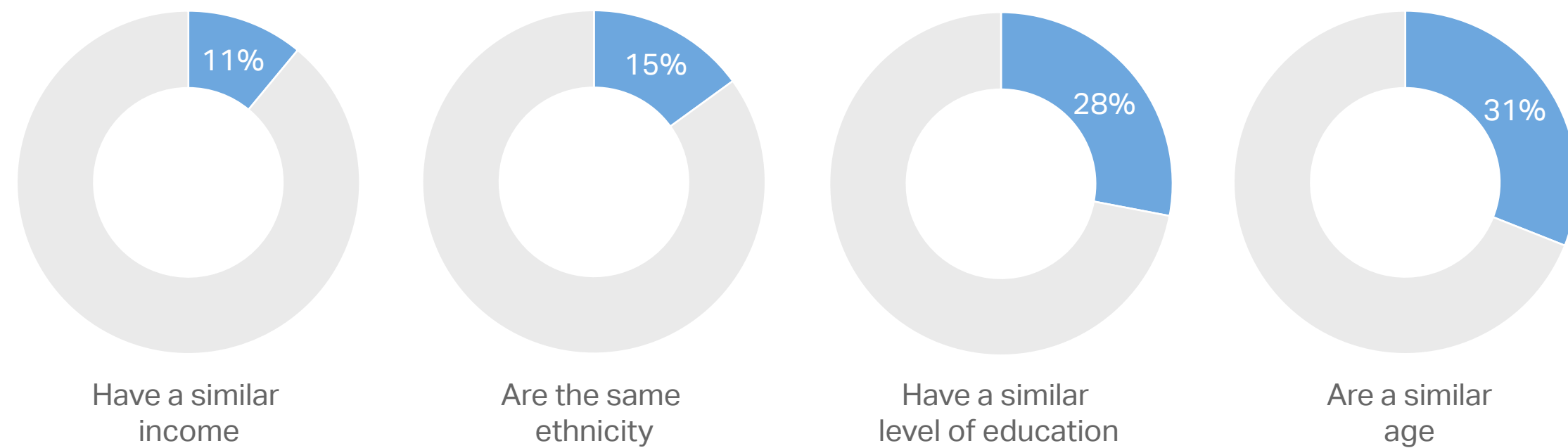
RELATIONSHIPS



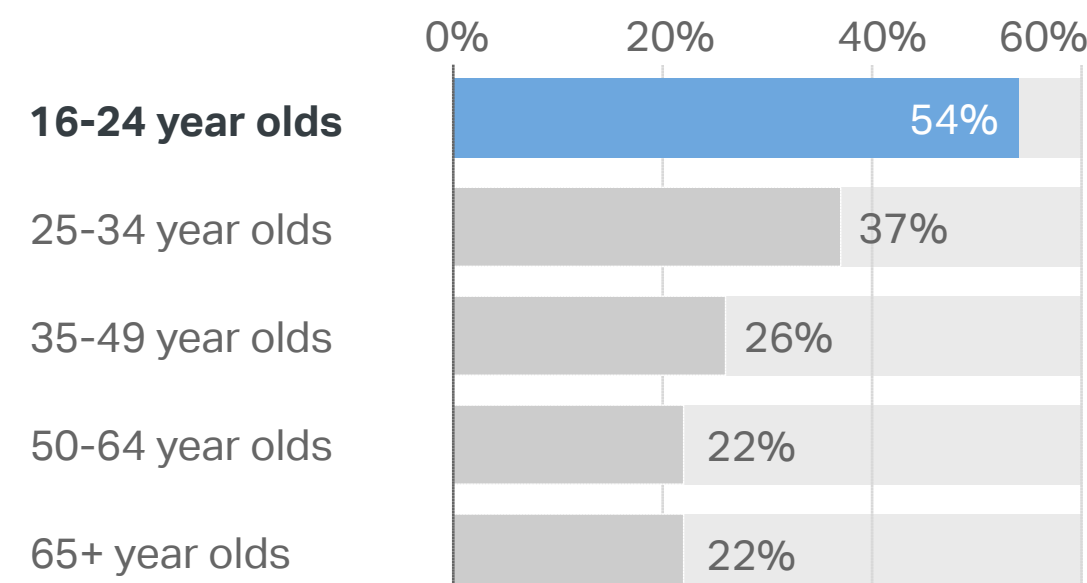
RELATIONSHIPS

Diversity among friendship groups

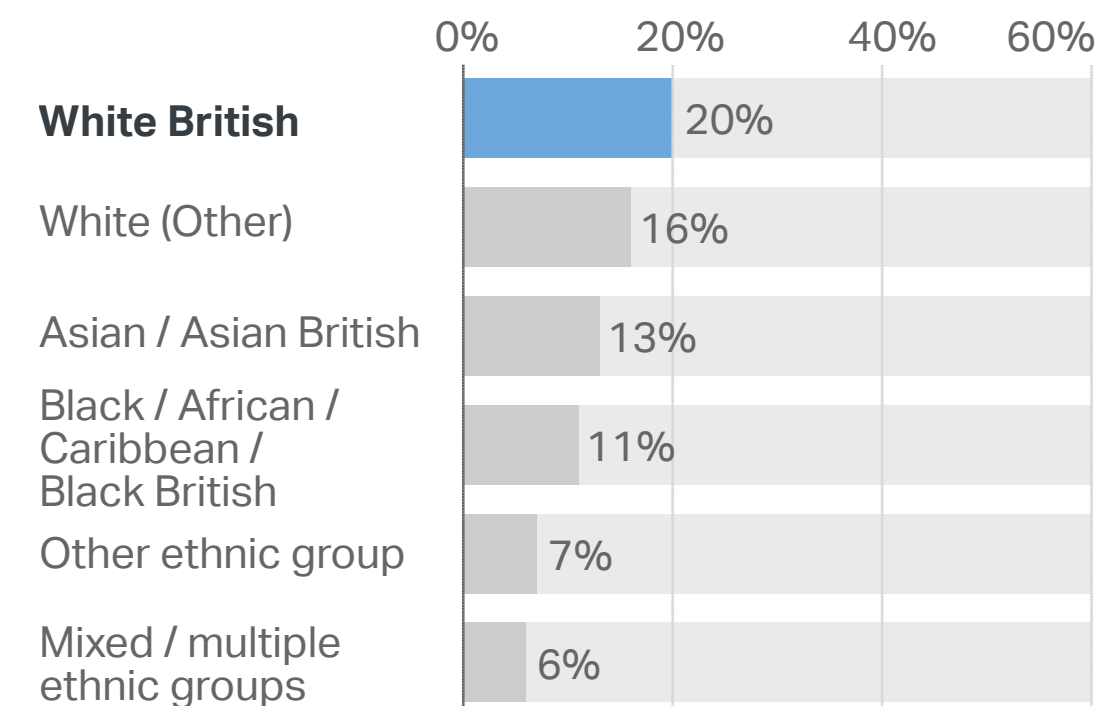
How many Londoners say that all their friends...



Younger Londoners are more likely to say that all their friends are a similar age



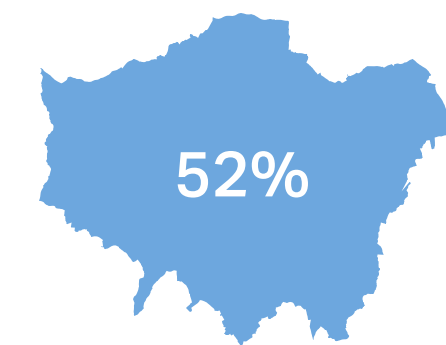
White British Londoners are more likely to say that all their friends are from the same ethnic background



Diversity among wider social networks

Londoners with more diversity in their network of close friends are more likely to report diversity within their wider social network e.g.

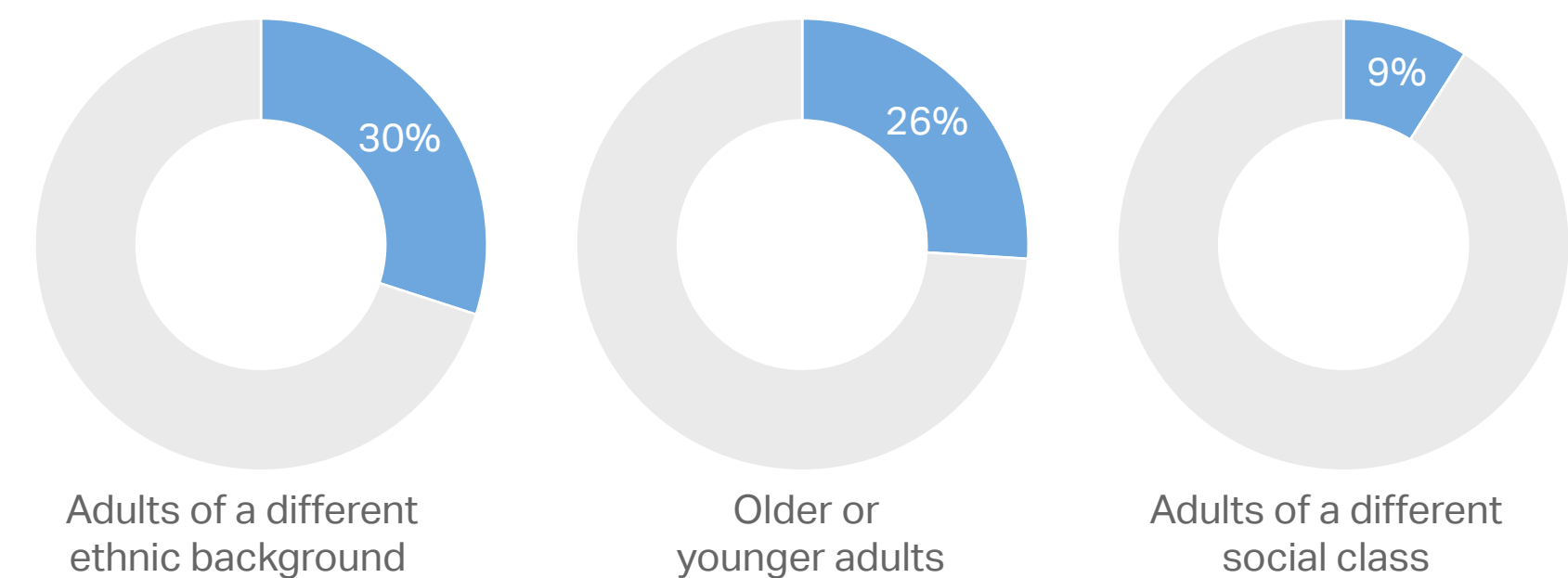
Only 11 per cent of Londoners who say that all of their close friends are of the same ethnic background, report positive frequent contact with others of a different ethnicity in their wider interactions with people.

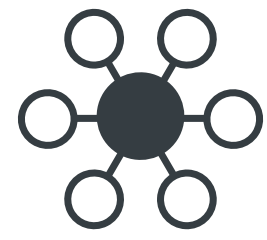


But this is 52 per cent among those Londoners who say that less than half of their close friends are from the same ethnic background.

Diversity among acquaintances

Outside close friends, how many Londoners say that they have positive, frequent social contact with colleagues/neighbours and others who are...

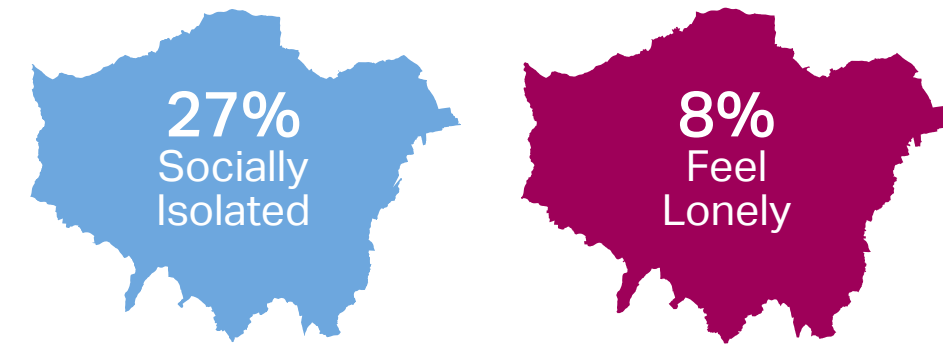




RELATIONSHIPS

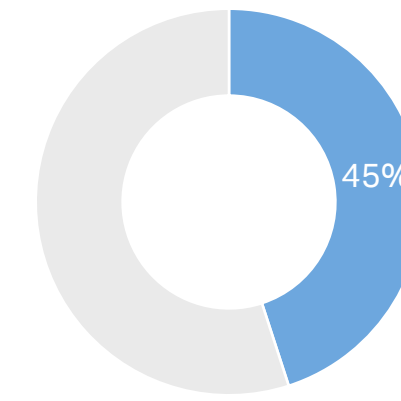
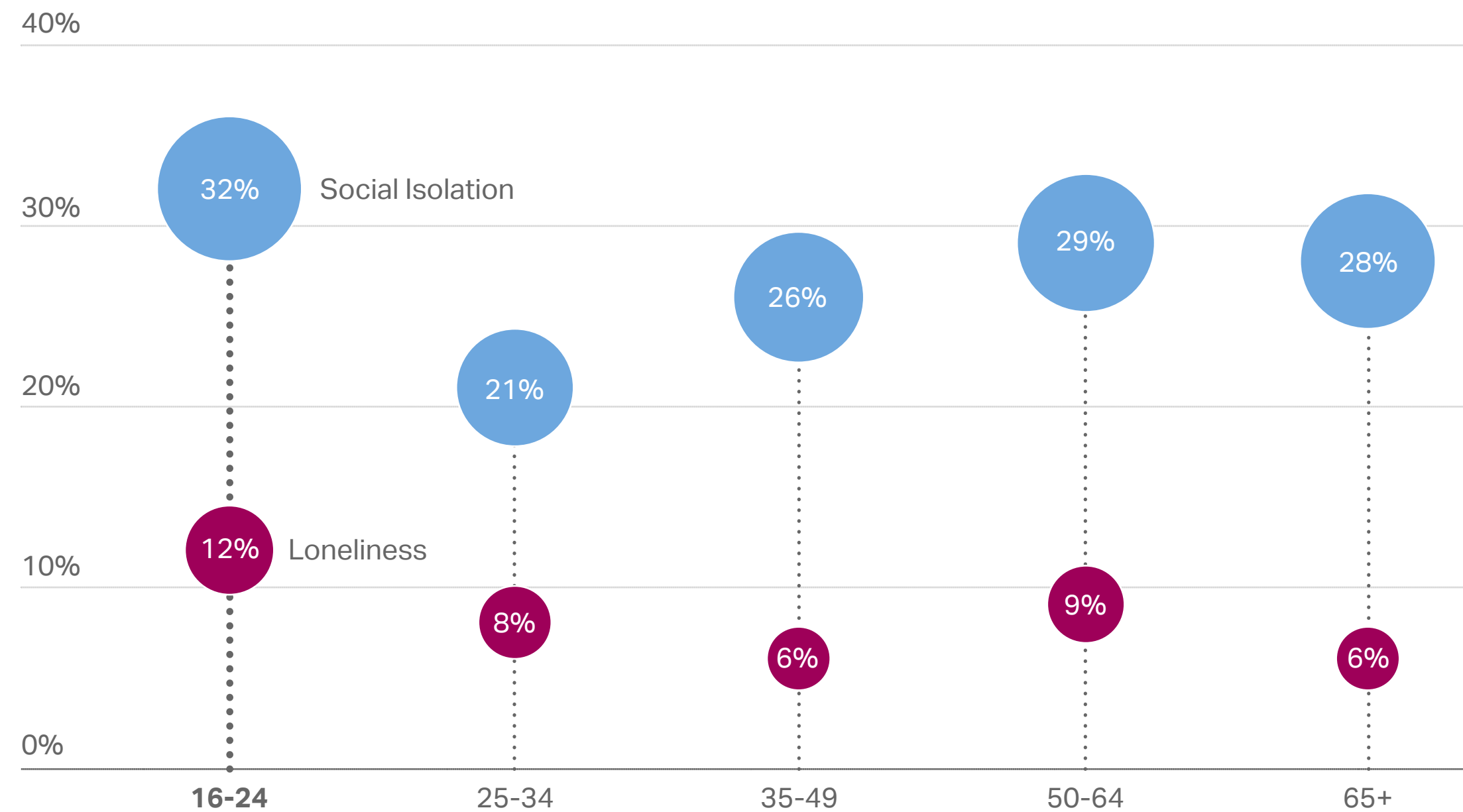
Loneliness & Social Isolation

Eight per cent of Londoners often or always feel lonely, and over a quarter (27%) are socially isolated.



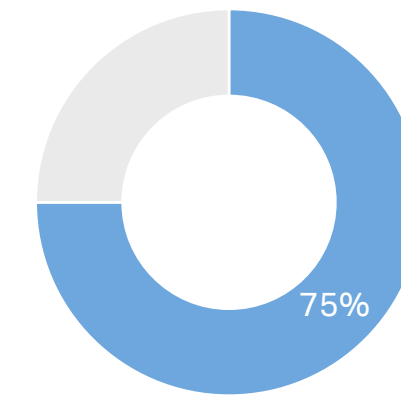
The young are more likely to be lonely and socially isolated

% of Loneliness and Social Isolation by Age



Relationships with neighbours

Almost half (45%) of Londoners borrow things and exchange favours with their neighbours.

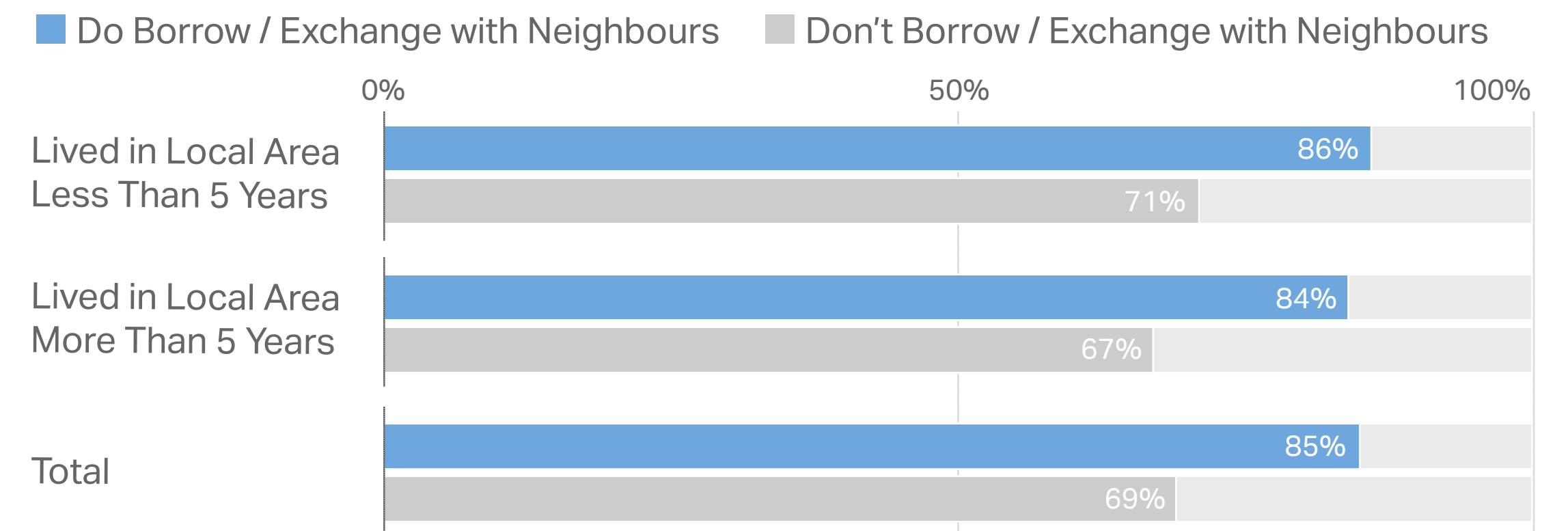


Views of social cohesion

Three quarters (75%) of Londoners agree that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.

Londoners who interact with their neighbours are more likely to have positive views of social cohesion

% agreeing that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.





THE SURVEY OF LONDONERS / SOCIAL INTEGRATION /

PARTICIPATION



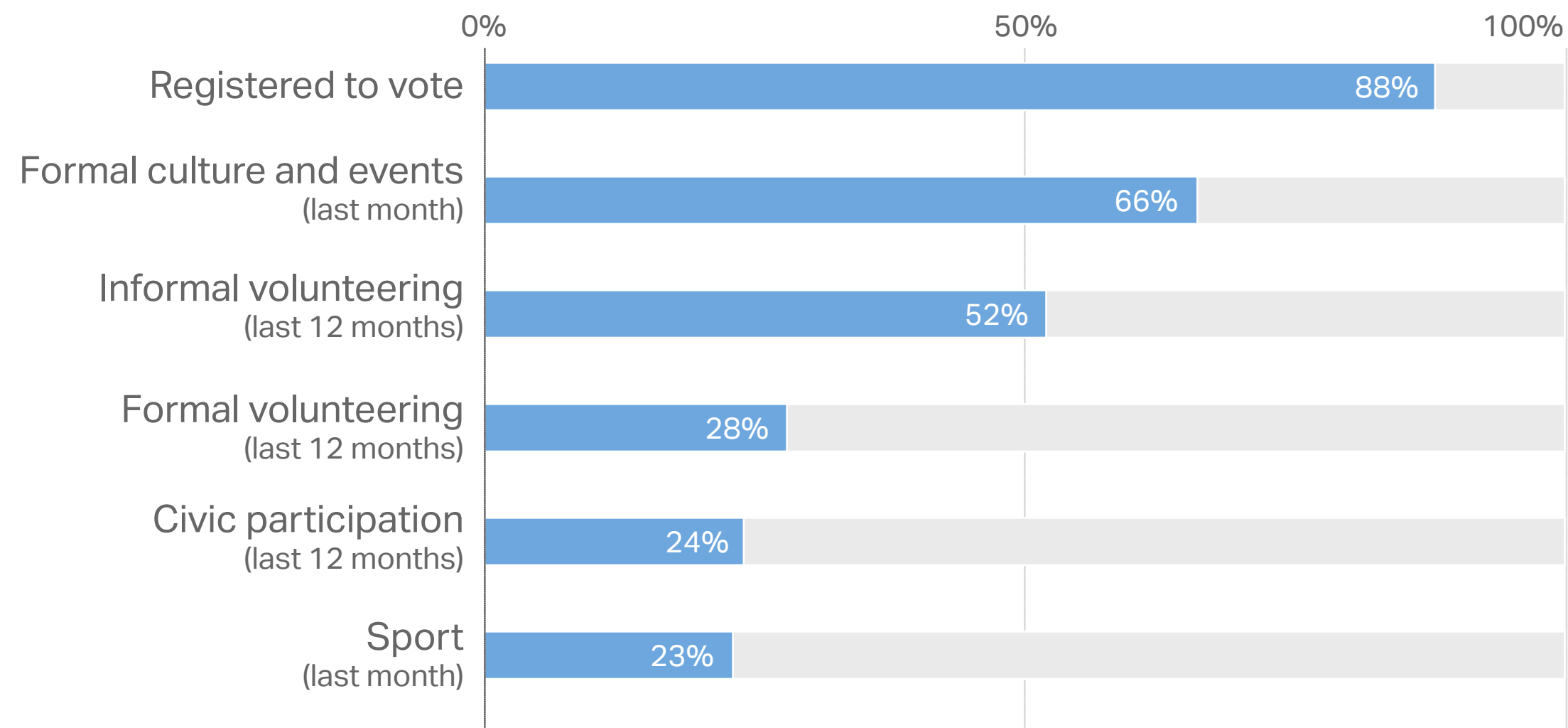
PARTICIPATION

Participation

The Mayor of London's approach to social integration argues that supporting Londoners to be active citizens will offer them greater involvement in the decisions that affect them.

Active citizenship and shared experiences

% of Londoners participating



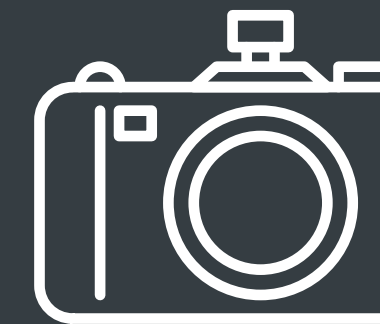
Shared experiences

Promoting shared experiences, including through sport and cultural opportunities, can promote the formation of meaningful and diverse relationships between Londoners.



Sport

- Men are almost twice as likely as women to have played sport
- Sport participation declines with age



Culture

- Women are more likely to have engaged than men
- Those with a degree have higher participation than those without
- Social class is related to both sport and participation in formal culture and events



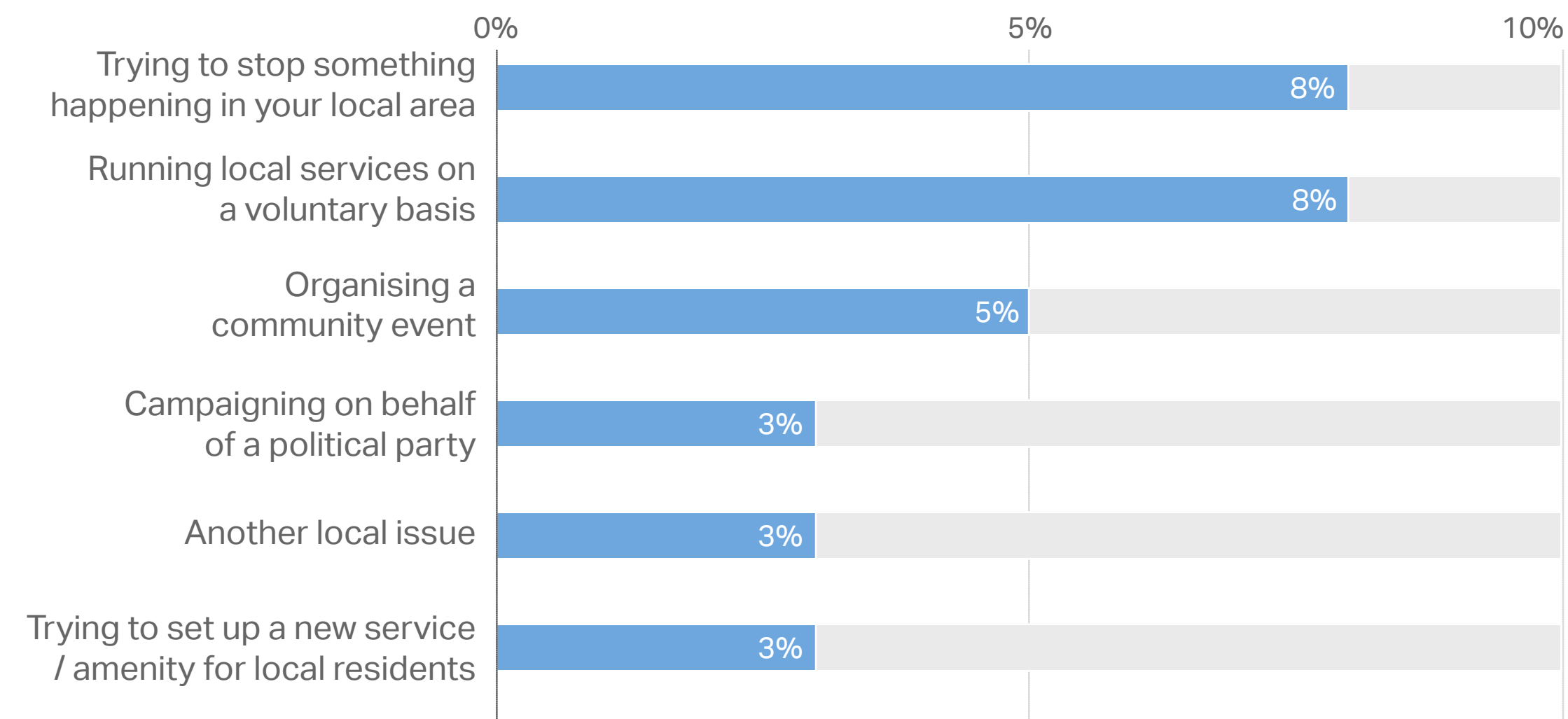
PARTICIPATION

Active citizenship

The most common forms of civic participation among Londoners were 'trying to stop something happening in your local area' and 'running local services on a voluntary basis' (both eight per cent).

Civic participation

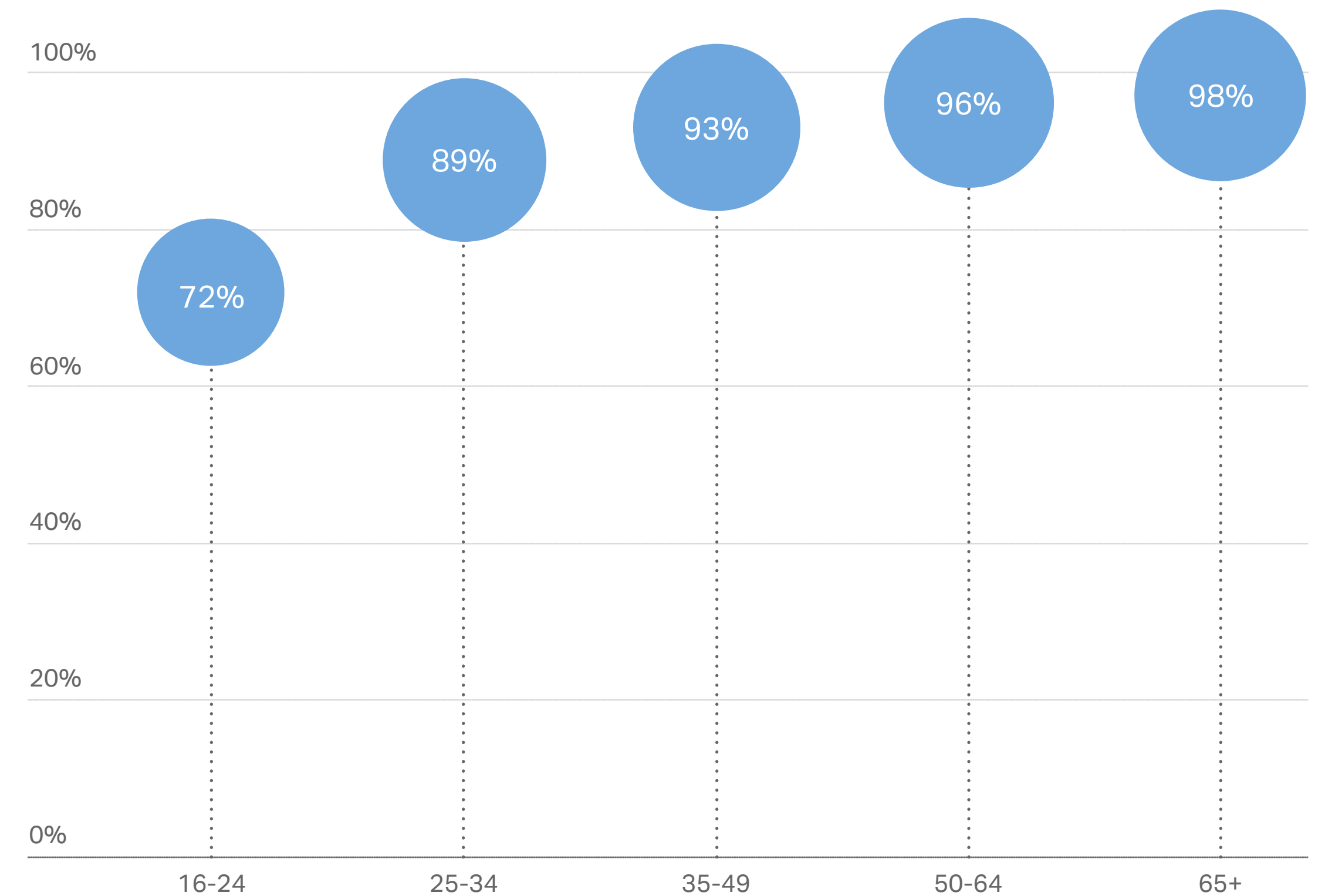
% of Londoners participating



Voter registration

- Black Londoners are less likely to be registered to vote than White Londoners
- Londoners who rent are less likely to be registered to vote than those who are buying or own their own home

Voter registration increases with age





THE SURVEY OF LONDONERS / SOCIAL INTEGRATION /

EQUALITIES



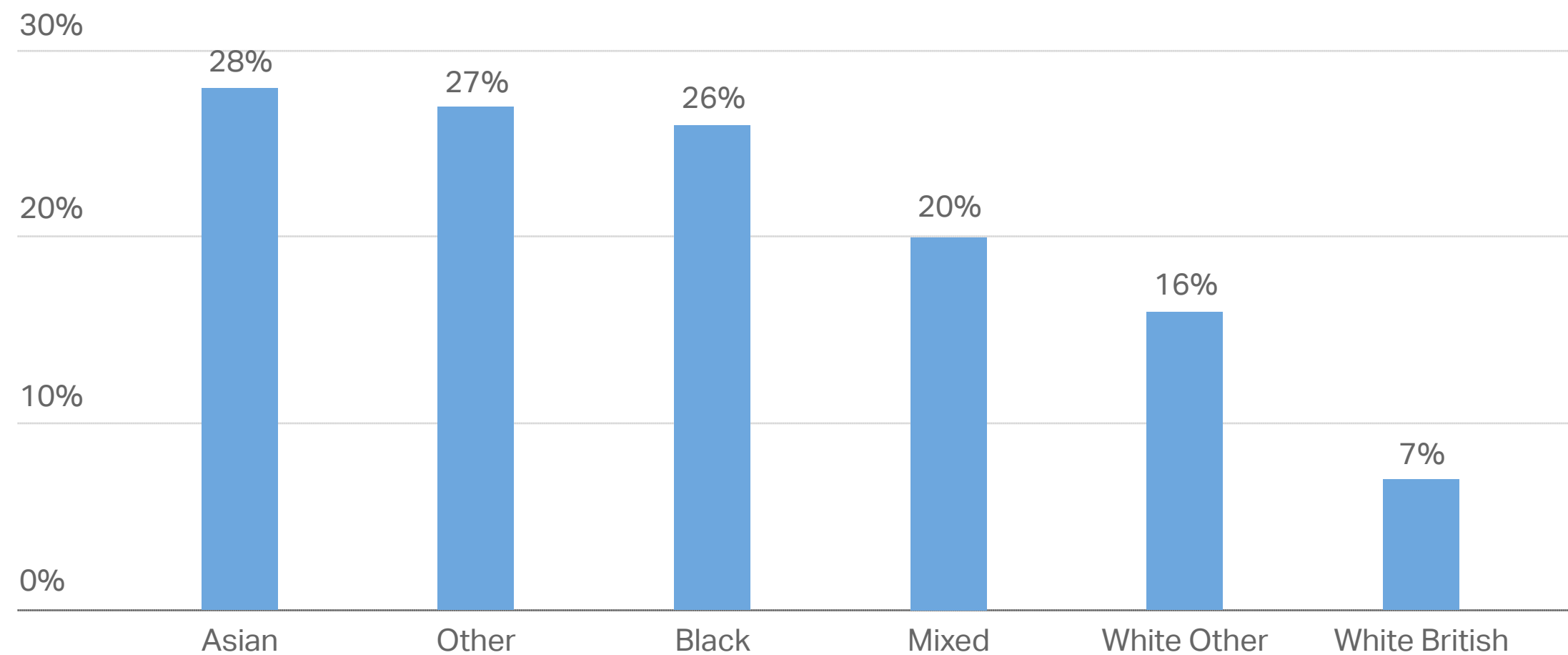
EQUALITIES

Unfair treatment

More than one-third of Londoners (35 per cent) have been treated unfairly in the last 12 months because of one or several protected characteristics or because of their social class.

Londoners are most likely to have been treated unfairly because of their ethnicity, followed by age, sex, social class and religion.

BAME Londoners are more likely to have been treated unfairly because of their ethnicity than White Londoners



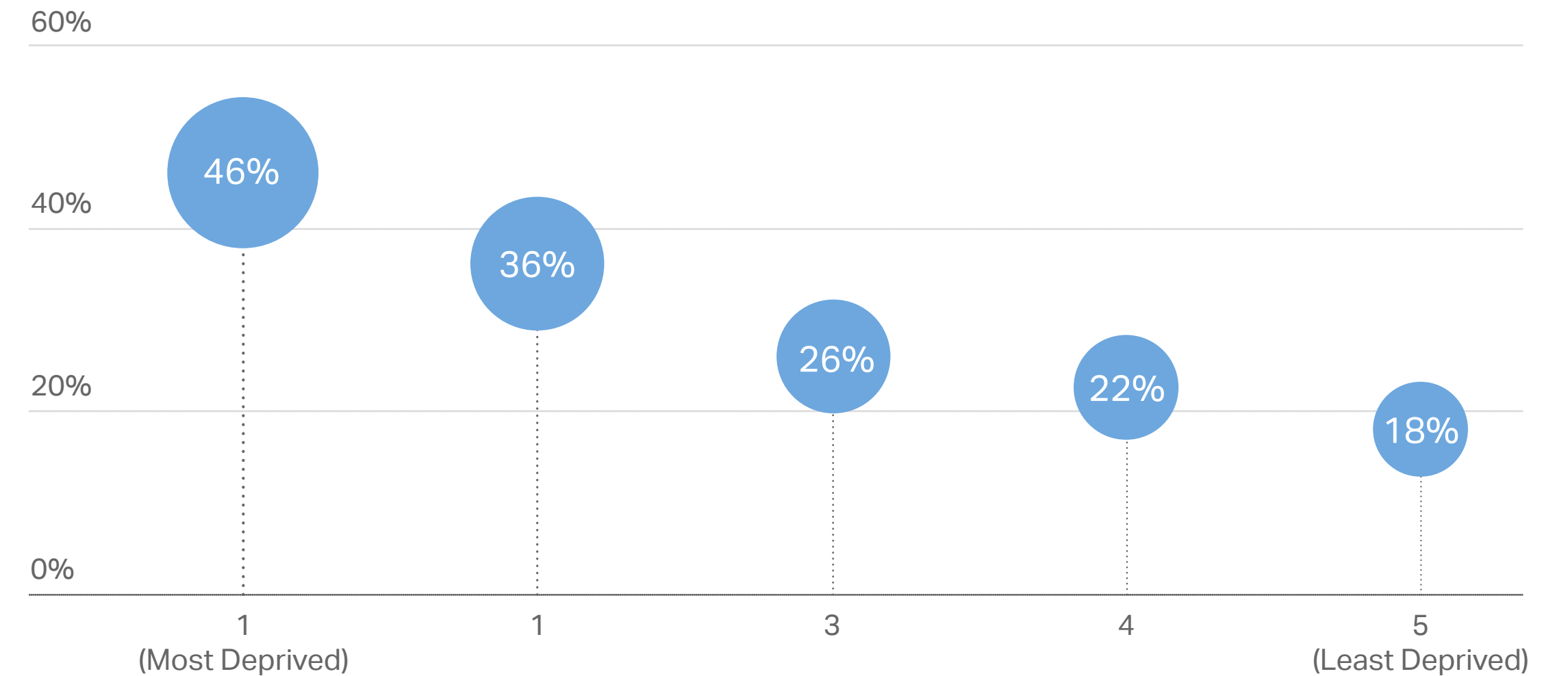
English language proficiency

Of those Londoners for whom English was not a first language, 91 per cent are proficient in English.

Security of private rented sector accommodation

29% of London's private renters are classified as being affected by housing insecurity, having had to leave their previous accommodation due to issues related to cost, conditions or their relationship with their landlord.

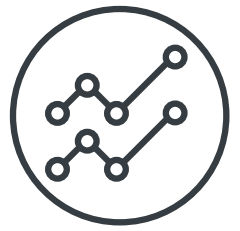
Londoners in more deprived areas (and 33% of Londoners overall) are much more likely to not have £1,500 in savings





THE SURVEY OF LONDONERS /

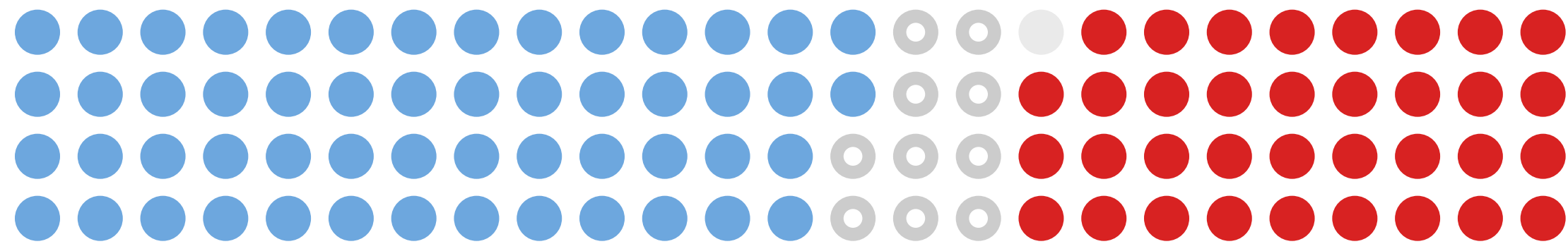
ECONOMIC FAIRNESS



THE SURVEY OF LONDONERS / ECONOMIC FAIRNESS /
ECONOMIC FAIRNESS

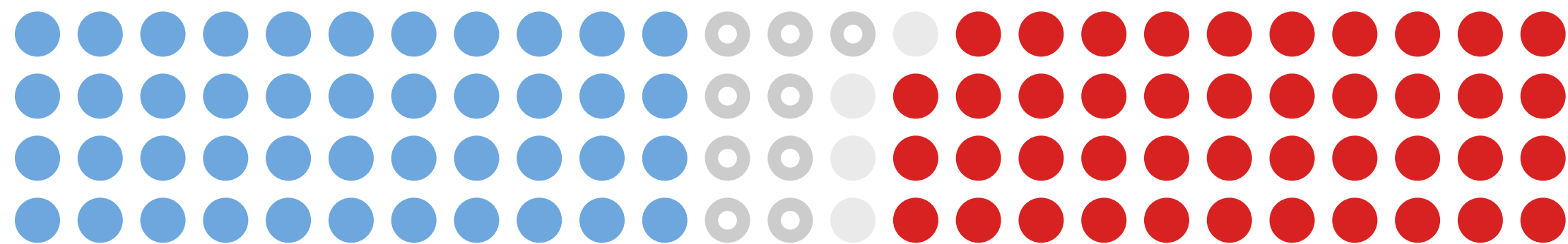
Economic fairness is defined as when all Londoners benefit from the city's success, so that opportunity and prosperity are shared.

Over half of Londoners think that London is a fair city



● Is Fair: 54% ● Don't Know: 10% ● Prefer not to answer: 2% ● Not Fair: 35%

Opinion is split whether Londoners think they will get ahead in London if they work hard

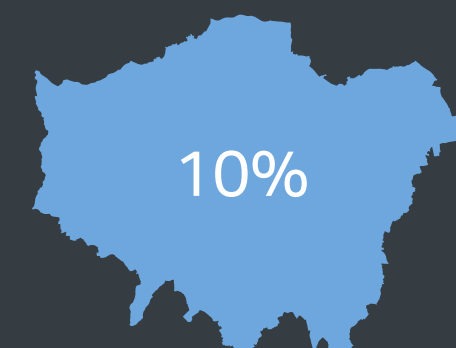


● Agree: 44% ● Don't Know: 9% ● Prefer not to answer: 3% ● Disagree: 43%

Perceptions of fairness

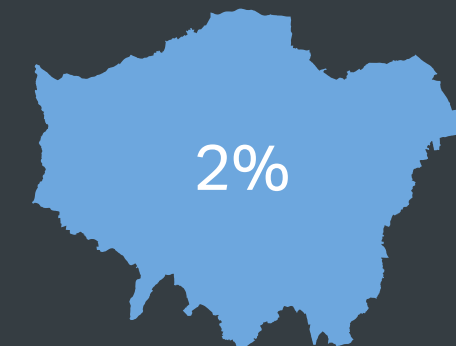
A greater proportion of men believe London is fair compared with women (56 per cent and 51 per cent respectively).

Around two-thirds (66 per cent) of Asian Londoners believe London is fair compared with around half (48 per cent) of White British Londoners. Black Londoners are also more likely to believe London is fair compared with White British Londoners (59 per cent).



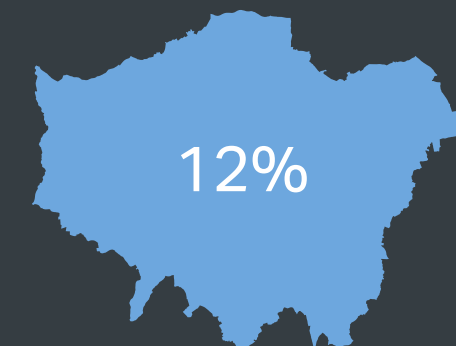
Insecure Employment

In London, ten per cent of the working-age population in work is in insecure employment.



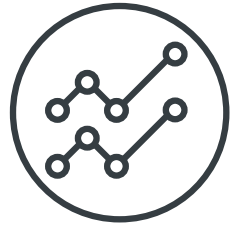
Bank accounts

Two per cent of Londoners do not have a bank or building society account.



Perception of fuel poverty

Around one in eight (12 per cent) Londoners say they are not able keep their home warm enough in winter.



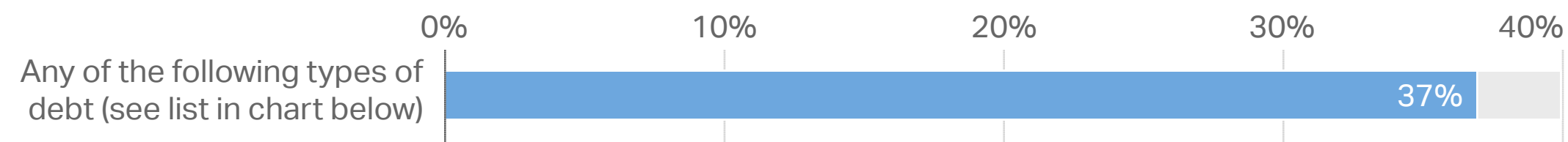
DEBT

Debt

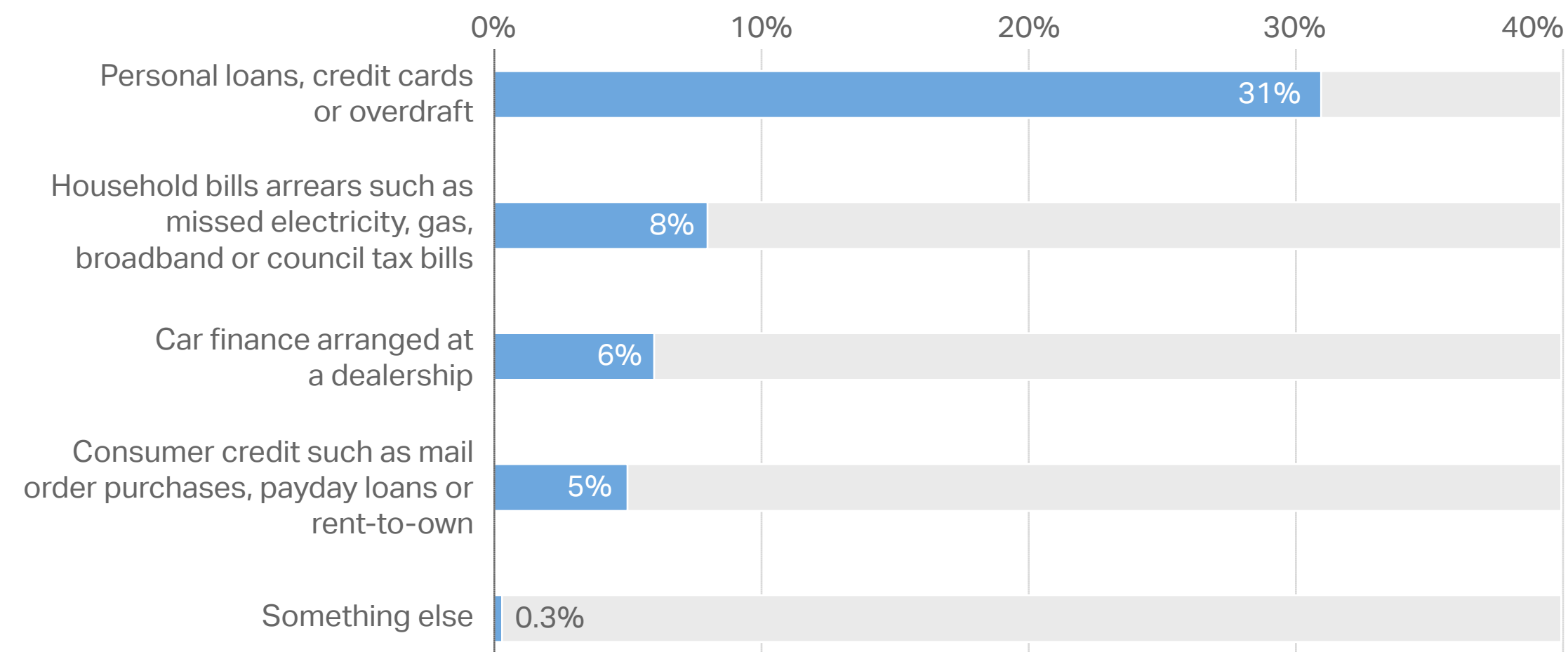
We asked Londoners whether they had a number of types of consumer credit, excluding student loans and secured debts such as mortgages.

Nearly 40% Londoners owe money on consumer credit

% of Londoners with some kind of consumer credit



% of Londoners with the various types of consumer credit



Household bills arrears

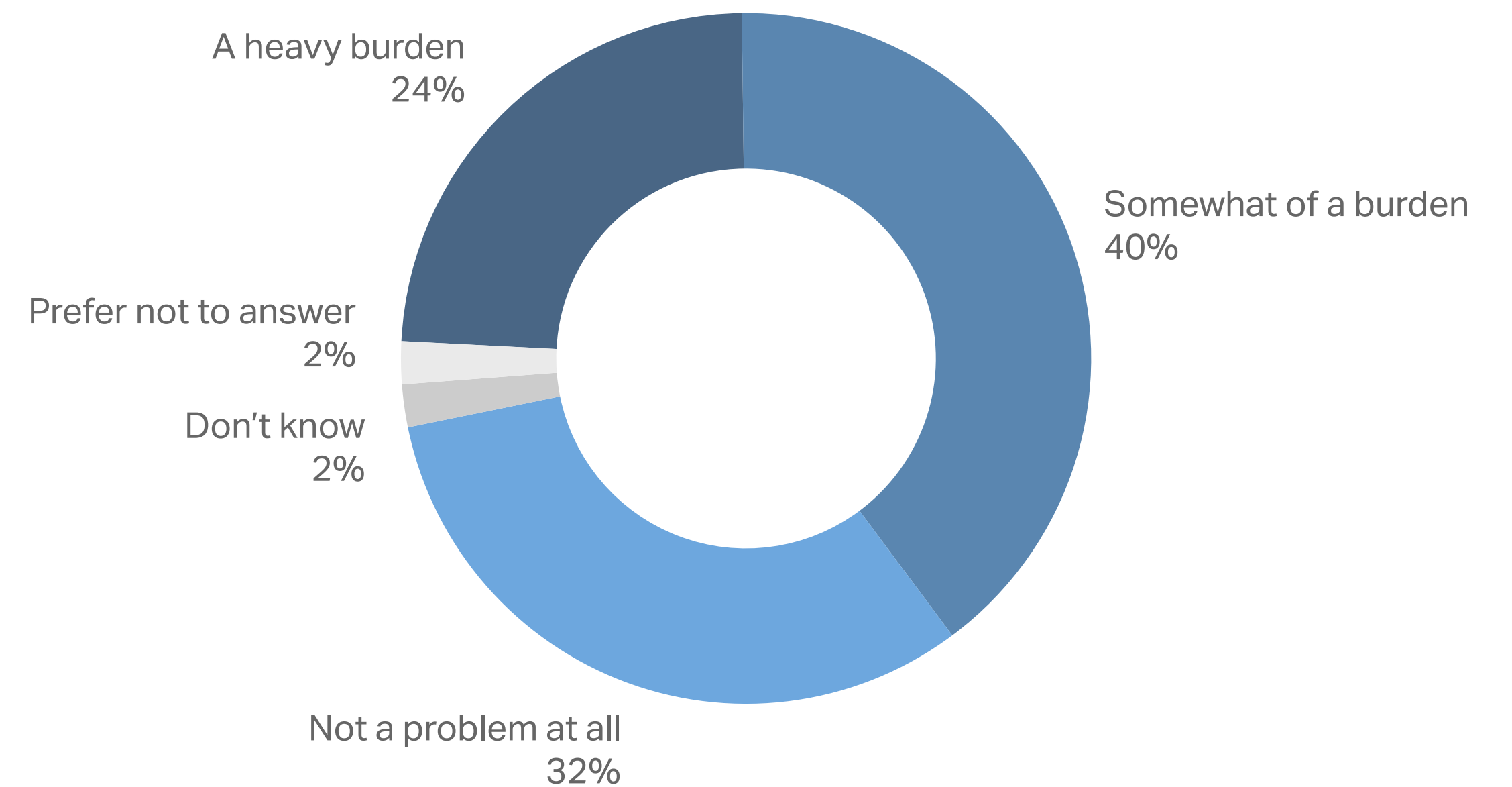
Eight per cent of Londoners owe money on household bills arrears such as missed electricity, gas, broadband or council tax bills.

Debt burden

Having debt in itself is not necessarily a problem. Problems arise when people are unable to keep up with that debt and it becomes a burden.

Keeping up with debt obligations is a heavy burden to around one quarter of Londoners who owe money

% of Londoners who feel debt obligations are a burden





THE SURVEY OF LONDONERS /

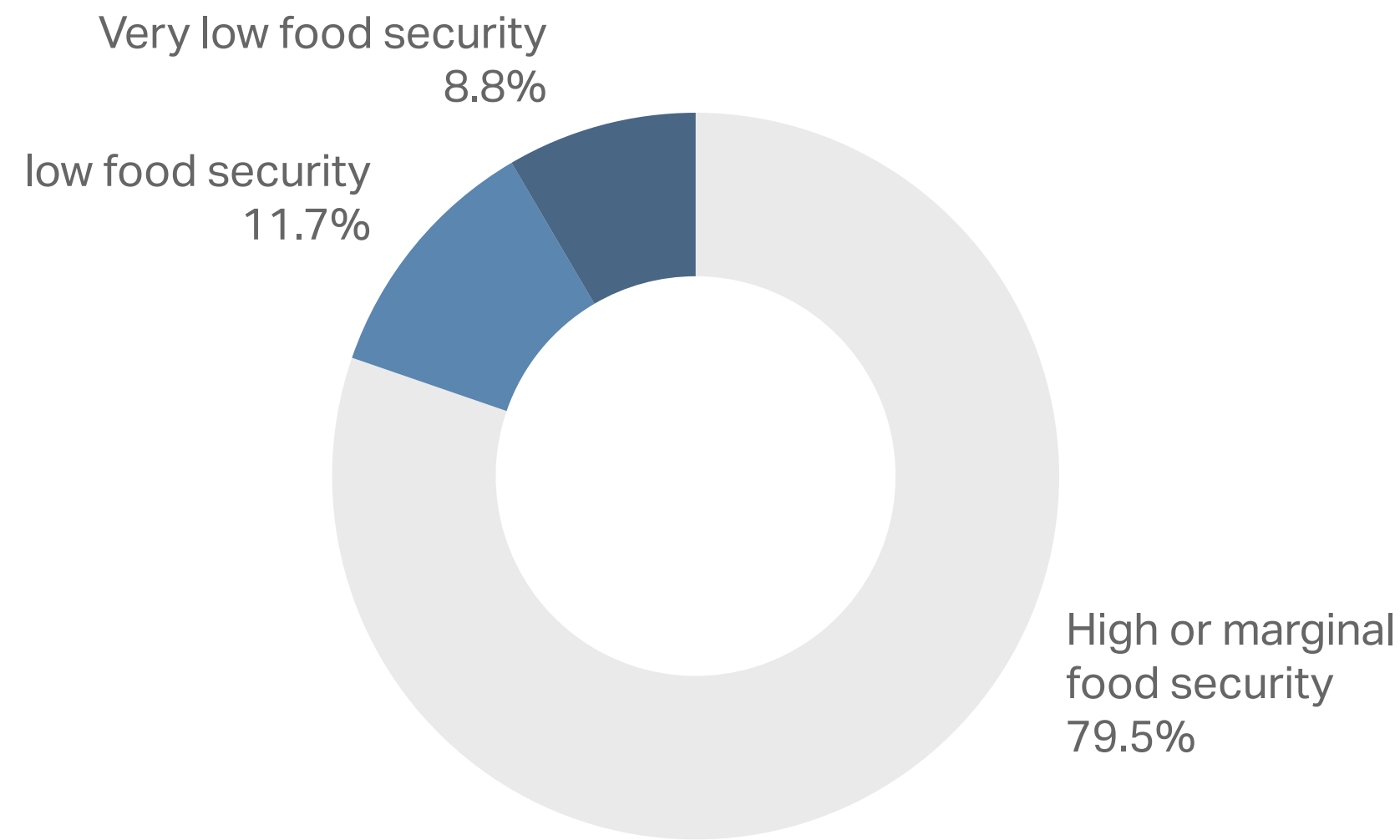
FOOD SECURITY



FOOD SECURITY

Adult Food Security

Around one in five (21 per cent) adults in London have low or very low food security, which is around 1.5 million adults.



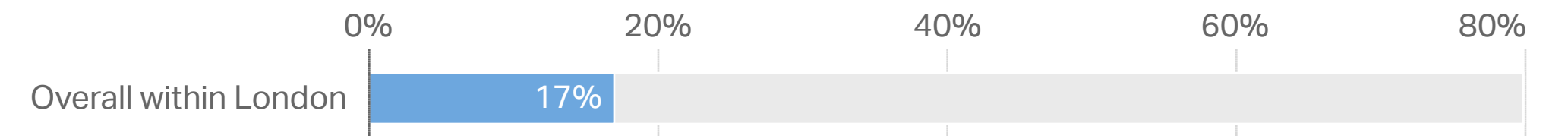
The majority of food insecure adults are in work (60 per cent working either full-time or part-time).

Food security is related to economic resources: A majority (60 per cent) of those in low food security owe money on a loan or credit agreement.

Child food security

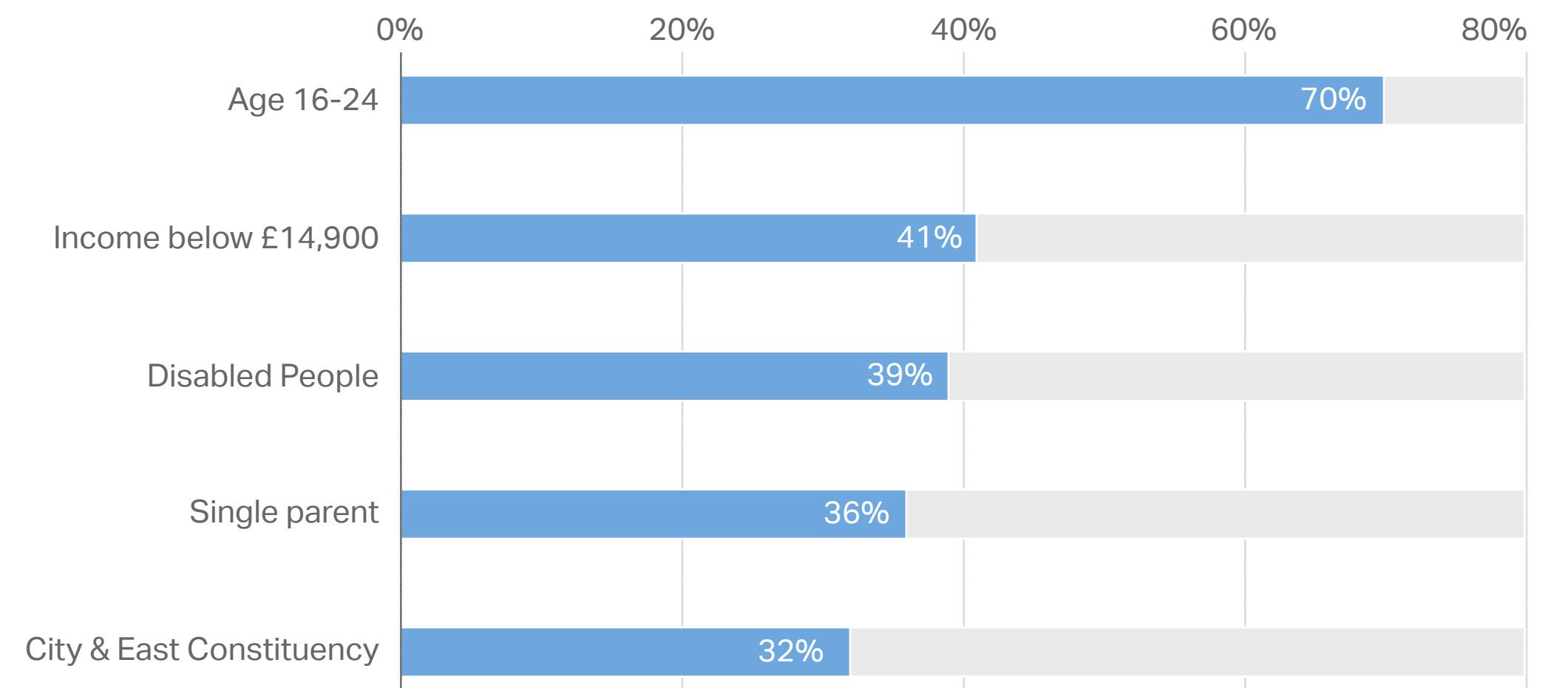
Around one in six (17 per cent) parents in London have children living in low food security. This equates to around 400,000 children.

% of parents whose children live in low or very low food security



The groups in London whose children are most likely to live in 'low food security'

% of parents whose children live in low or very low food security



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